Short-hand yet Shorter:

OR,

The Art of SHORT-WRITING advanced in a more ſwift, eaſie, regular, and natural Method than hitherto.

E. Anderson
Walsall

WHEREBY

The former Difficulties in placing the Vowels are removed; they, the Dipthongs and Conſonants, further contracted; the Particles, Pronouns, Degrees of Compariſon, Perſons, Moods, Tenſes, Contrarieties, Repetitions, Sentences Negative and Interrogatory are ſhortned.

The Rules are plain, eaſie to be remembred and applied to any other *Short-hand*, that ſuch as have learned other Authors may have hence a very conſiderable help to write more ſwiftly without altering their Foundation.

By GEORGE RIDPATH.

If any deſire to be expeditiouſly taught, the Author may be heard of in Eagle and Child Court *in St.* Giles *in the Fields, near the Church, or upon the Scots Walk at Exchange-time moſt Saturdays.*

London, Printed by *J. D.* for the Author, 1687.

To the Right Honourable

PHILIP Lord *Wharton*, Baron of *Wharton.*

My Lord,

BEing about to publiſh the enſuing little Book, Theſe are humbly to beg your Lordſhip's Patrociny, *which I am emboldened to do on the following Reaſons.*

Firſt, Becauſe it had its Birth under your Lordſhip's Roof, while I had the Honour to be one of your Lordſhip's Domeſticks.

And in the next place, becauſe it is in it ſelf improveable for promoting of Piety *and* Buſineſs, *in both which reſpects your Lordſhip hath rendred your ſelf eminent amongſt thoſe of your Rank.*

By *a long and undaunted owning and profeſſing of the former, both in publick and private Capacities, your Lordſhip is no leſs ſignalized than your renowned Anceſtor was at the famous Battel of* Solan Moſſe, *where*

he purchaſed Victory for his Country, entailed Honour upon his Family, and enrolled himſelf in the Regiſters of Fame as a Hero *of the firſt Magnitude, whoſe Atchievement occaſions one of the nobleſt Paſſages that the Hiſtory of the Kingdom affords.*

By your Lordſhip's Skill and Dexterity in managing the latter, you have aggrandized your Revenues, and made them more adæquate than formerly to the Splendor of your Family.

Theſe things being conſidered, it ſeems very natural for this Enchiridion *to caſt it ſelf at your Lordſhip's feet and beg your Protection, which tho the ſubject matter thereof be but mean, and ſeemingly below your Lordſhip's Grandeur to Patronize, yet being the beſt way I can conceive my ſelf able to expreſs my Gratitude for Obligations I am under to your Lordſhip, I hope it will be taken in good part from him who ſhall always look upon it as his Honour to have been, and ambitious ſtill to entitle himſelf,*

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's much obliged,

and very humble Servant,

Geo. Ridpath.

Courteous Reader,

THE Uſefulneſs of Short-hand is ſo generally known, and readily apprehended, that it is needleſs for me to ſay any thing in its Commendation, and therefore I ſhall here only give an Anſwer to an Objection ſome make againſt it, and an account of this preſent Eſſay.

Object. It teaches to ſpell falſe.

Anſw. They will ſcarcely be capable to learn this Art, that are not before-hand able to read and write, and conſequently ſo acquainted with the Rules of ſpelling true, that they will be in no hazard of learning to ſpell falſe.

I deſire ſuch alſo to conſider that there is a great difference betwixt ſpelling *falſe* and *ſhort*; for in this Art we acknowledg that the leaving out of ſuperfluous Letters is injoyn'd, but will not ſo readily grant that therefore we teach to ſpell falſe. Some able Criticks in our Language do wiſh that this Method were more in Practice; for as it is no Perfection in any Language to have more Letters in its Words than are ſufficient to ſound it, it can be no injury to it to have what is unneceſſary expunged; and ſurely if this courſe were taken it would make our Language more eaſie to our own Youth to read, and to Foreigners both to read and ſpeak. Theſe Conſiderations have prevail'd with the *French* of late to leave

out a great many of ſuch Letters as they do not pronounce; and ſince we Apiſy them in many worſe things, it will be no great Crime to do it a little in this.

In the next place, I deſire ſuch Objectors to conſider, that we do not teach them to write the ſame way in *Long-hand* that they do in *Short*, but make the difference between the two plainly appear, and conſequently teach true ſpelling in *their Senſe* over again, for the Examples are firſt given as they ſhould be in Long-hand, and then as they ſhould be in Short-hand.

But ſome will ſtill object and ſay, that by writing Short-hand they will get a habit of ſpelling falſe.

Anſw. They may with as much Reaſon argue againſt learning Latin and French; becauſe in the former they are accuſtomed to pronounce all the Letters, and ſo becauſe they read *fine finé*, in Latin they muſt needs read the Engliſh Word *fine* ſo too; or becauſe they are accuſtomed to read *noſtre notre* in French, they muſt needs read the Engliſh word *Oiſter Oter* too; or becauſe in Arithmetick we expreſs Numbers by Figures, we ſhould in other caſes get a habit of doing ſo too. But the contrary is ſo evident, that to make ſuch Objections would be juſtly accounted ridiculous.

I ſhall now give you an account of this preſent Eſſay, as followeth.

Being very deſirous to learn Short-hand, I peruſed all the Authors I could meet with for that end, but miſſing that Satisfaction I expected in them, I ſet about this Compoſure for my own uſe. In proſecution of which I diſcovered ſeveral conſiderable things (not taken notice of by former Authors) that fall very naturally under Rules of Contraction, which

after

after ſeveral Years Practice and Experience of their Uſefulneſs, I now publiſh for common Benefit in the enſuing Method.

1. Here is an eaſie Alphabet, in compoſing whereof I took care to make the Characters diſtinct in their ſhapes, and eaſie to be joyned together, which ſeveral of our late Authors not obſerving, have diſcouraged their Learners on that account in the very Threſhold.

2. Here are all the double Conſonants (except two) intirely framed of the Letters of the Alphabet, whereas others make ſuch Marks as have no dependance upon the ſame, and is conſequently a double charge to the Memory.

3. You have here the places of the Vowels in better order than hitherto; others having aſſigned the place of *a* and *e* both at top, and *o* and *u* both at bottom, or *a* juſt above the Letter, and *u* juſt underneath it; the inconvenience of both which Methods you may ſee by theſe Examples, for according to the former, where *e* and *u* are only diſtinguiſhed from *a* and *o* by their greater diſtance from the Letter before them, if one were writing in haſte it will be difficult to keep due diſtance, and ſo the places being the ſame, there is hazard of confounding words of different Signification; or if, according to the latter, one were to write *Baruch*, it muſt be writ thus $\frac{r}{b}$, and then one is at a loſs where to joyn *ch*; or *humane*, it muſt be writ thus $\frac{u}{m}$, and then you are at a loſs again where to diſpoſe of your following Letters, and ſo of all words of theſe ſorts: but both theſe inconveniences are avoided here, as you may ſee by looking upon Figure 3 in the Copper Plate.

4. All others having enjoyned the proper Character of a Vowel to be writ when it begins a Word, inſtead thereof I have ordered a prick to be put in the Vowels place, which is ſooner writ than any other Character, and will be alſo more beautiful.

5. Whereas others have only given a general hint, and ſome few inſtances to leave out ſuperfluous Letters, I have given a particular account of them all, with Directions to know when they are to be left out, which muſt needs be a conſiderable help to the Younger, who cannot diſcern them, and the Elder who have not leiſure to conſider which they are.

6. I have given you ſuch Rules for *exchanging* Letters of like ſound, by which one may often ſerve for two or three, and ſuch a plain Table of Syllables for *beginning* and *ending* of words as hath more dependance upon the Alphabet than any yet extant.

7. You have here Rules how to expreſs the words *of*, *to*, *with*, *from*, *by* and *for* without writing any thing for them, and ſuch a ſhort way of expreſſing the ſmall Particles *a*, *the*, *this*, *that*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, and the Pronouns *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, &c. and the degrees of Compariſon, or the words *more*, *moſt*, *than of the*, *among them*, &c. as was never hitherto publiſhed by any.

8. Such Rules for ſhortning the *Perſons*, *Moods*, and *Tenſes* as will be of exceeding good uſe, whereby the words *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *let*, *wiſh*, *may*, *can*, *might*, *ought*, *would*, *ſhould*, *may*, or *can hereafter* are contracted, the words *do*, *am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall* and *will* are left out.

9. The Moods, Tenſes and Perſons, are improved in the ſame manner in Sentences *Interrogatory* and *Negative*.

10. You

10. You have here Rules for contracting of ſhort words when they come together, and for abreviating of long words, expreſſing of Contrarieties, and Repetitions as ſhort as any yet extant; which, being well adverted to, will ſufficiently ſupply the want of, and be much more uſeful and practicable than ſuch Tables (wherewith ſome Authors abound) which have neither ſufficient dependance upon the Letters of the Alphabet, nor do naturally repreſent the thing ſignified; and conſequently are difficult to learn, burdenſome to the Memory, and hard to retain; as may appear by this inſtance: Some Authors preſcribe *ab* to be writ for *abominable*, and ſuch like, which with as much reaſon may ſignify *abſolute*, *abundance*, and any other word that begins with *ab*, whereas by adding an *m* in the place of *o* according to the Rules here given, the *root* of the word is fully expreſſed, and conſequently no doubt what it is, neither doth it occaſion any burden to the Memory, nor difficulty in reading, both which are neceſſary Conſequents of the former Method.

11. You have here a Table of Analogical Marks, wherein the Characters for the moſt part repreſent naturally the thing ſignified, and will conſequently make a quick Impreſſion on, and be no burden to the Memory.

12. You have alſo a Specimen of other Tables, with Directions how to compoſe them if ſo be you approve of them.

I deſire the Ingenuous Reader before he gives his Cenſure of the Work, to conſider well the conſtant uſe there will be of the above-mentioned Rules for ſhortning and leaving out of words which are ſo common in all Diſcourſes, and in the next place to conſider

conſider the natural Method in which they are laid down, ſo as they may be quickly learned, and not burdenſome to the Memory to retain; and I doubt not but he will eaſily be perſwaded, that beſides the removal of former Difficulties, there is a very conſiderable Eſſay made here towards the Improvement, if not Perfection, of Short-hand.

I ſhall conclude with ſome *Directions* for the better learning this Art.

1. You are deſired either to unfold the engraven Sheet at *Pag.* in which the Examples are, and let it lie before you, turning from the Rule to the Example in the ſaid Sheet to which the Number will direct you; or to cut it out, that you may have it ready on all occaſions, and by laying the Book upon it, and moving it to the ſeveral Examples, they will be as readily ſeen againſt every Rule as if they were writ on the ſame Page.

The Reaſon of my taking this Courſe was both to avoid the Expenſes of engraving the whole Book, and becauſe I judg it a readier way of teaching; for having once read over and underſtood the Rules, the unfolding of this Sheet, and looking upon the Examples, will inſtruct you ſufficiently without turning to the Book; the Sheet is alſo more portable upon all occaſions.

2. Learn but a little at a time, leſt you make it burdenſome to your ſelf; the beſt way is to write the Examples over and over, till you can do them readily. But be not diſcouraged tho you cannot read what you write at firſt, for that is common to all Beginners.

3. Ob-

3. Obſerve there are ſeveral things peculiar to the Scotiſh Dialect which are marked *S*, ſo that the Engliſh Learner may omit them; and that there are ſeveral Angliciſms, or things peculiar to the Engliſh Dialect, which are marked *A*, ſo that my Country-men may do therein as they judg beſt.

4. If there be any thing you do not underſtand, adviſe with thoſe of riper Years and Underſtanding.

5. Such as have learned other Short-hands, and deſire a further improvement, are deſired to peruſe the whole Book, wherein they will find ſeveral things of good uſe, but more eſpecially the Contraction of the Verbs, Moods, Times, and Perſons. I hope you will excuſe the length of this, ſeeing it ſerves both for Preface, Contents, and Directions.

Farewell.

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1. NOte that there are two Characters for *I*, the firſt of which muſt always be uſed inſtead of *J* Conſonant, as in theſe words,

Jeruſalem.
Jericho.

There are alſo two Characters for *S*, that the Learner may take which of them he ſhall find moſt convenient to joyn with other Letters. See the Alphabet.

For the better underſtanding of the following Rules, the Learner is deſired to obſerve that the Letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are called Vowels, and the reſt of the Letters are called Conſonants.

It

It muſt be obſerved that the Letters J and V coming before themſelves, or any other Vowel in the ſame Syllable, are Conſonants, as in the words

Judah,
Vertue.

2. When two or more Conſonants come together, they muſt be joyned one to another without taking off the Pen. The moſt difficult are given you for Examples in the Copper Plate at the Figure 2. but all of them except *th* and *wh* are the Letters of the Alphabet, and ſo will be eaſily learned.

3. *How to expreſs the Vowels.*

When a word begins or ends with a Vowel, the ſaid Vowel muſt not be expreſſed by its proper Character, but by a prick put in its place: which that you may the more eaſily remember and underſtand, obſerve that their places are according to their rank in the Alphabet, *viz.*

a Being the firſt Vowel, hath the firſt place, *viz.* a little higher than the following Letter, but not juſt over it. See the Copper Plate at fig. 3.

e Being the ſecond Vowel, hath the ſecond place, *viz.* juſt againſt the upper corner of the following Letter. See again at fig. 3.

i Being the third Vowel, hath the third place, *viz.* juſt againſt the middle of the Letter. See fig. 3.

o Being the fourth Vowel, hath the fourth place, juſt againſt the lower corner of the following Letter. See fig. 3.

u Being the fifth Vowel, hath the fifth place a little lower than the following Letter, but not juſt under it. See again at fig. 3.

You

You muſt alſo take notice that the places of the Vowels are the ſame after a Conſonant as before one, and that the Letter *y* when joined to a Conſonant hath always the ſound of the Vowel *i*, and therefore is expreſſed in the ſame manner. In the next place obſerve carefully the places of the Vowels about the Letters *l* and *s*, you will eaſily underſtand theſe things by viewing the Examples at fig. 3.

4. When a Vowel comes between two Conſonants, it is to be expreſſed by putting the latter Conſonant in its place. See fig. 4.

In this Art we do not regard true ſpelling, but for ſwiftneſs ſake leave out all the Letters that are not pronounced in ſpeaking; which that you may the better underſtand, I have given in the following Tables a particular account of all ſuch Letters, with Rules how to know them and when to leave them out; the Learner muſt write them in Short-hand Letters till he can do them well.

1. *e* may be left out before *d* in the laſt Syllable of a word, as for	ruled	rul'd.
	wiped	wip'd.
	ſtriped	ſtrip'd.
2. before *ſt*, as for	knoweſt	knowſt.
3. before *th*, as for	knoweth	knowth.
4. before *neth*, as for	ripeneth	ripneth.
5. before *l*, as for	councel	councl.
6. before *m*, as for	them	thm.
7. before *n*, as for	taken	takn.
8. before *r*, as for	cooler.	coolr.
9. as it may be left out in all theſe eight caſes aboveſaid before thoſe Letters		

in

in the laſt Syllable, ſo it may be left out in all ſuch words as it is not pronounced in when it is the laſt Letter of the word, *viz.* after *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, obſerve the Examples, which the Learner is deſired to write over in the Short-hand Characters until he be accuſtomed to leave out the Letters which are here left out.

In ſuch caſes as one word may be miſtaken for another, as hate for hat, the Learner may add a prick in the Vowels place to diſtinguiſh.

bribe	brib.
Spice	Spic.
wide	wid.
Knife	Knif.
Sage	Sag.
make	mak.
ſtale	ſtal.
Name	Nam.
none	non.
wipe	wip.
riſque	riſq.
hare	har.
caſe	cas.
hate	hat.
due	du.
live	liv.
owe	ow.

How to expreſs Dipthongs.

5. When a Dipthong (which is two Vowels together in the ſame Syllable) begins or ends a Word, obſerve which of the Vowels is moſt ſounded in pronouncing the Word, and write a prick in that Vowels place, and if the Dipthong be in the middle of a Word, put the Conſonant which follows next after the Dipthong in the place of the Vowel which is moſt ſounded. See Fig. 5.

The following Table teaches which of the Vowels ſhould be writ in all Dipthongs.

For	*ae*	write	*e*	as	*Eneas*	for	*Aeneas*	
	ai		*a*		*ar*		*Air*	
	au		*a*		*adience*		*audience*	A
	ay		*a*		*play*		*pla*	
	ea		*e*		*ſe*		*Sea*	A
	ei		*e*		*ven*		*vein*	
	eo		*o*		*jopardy*		*Jeopardy*	
	eu		*u*		*nuter*		*neuter*	A
	ey		*e*		*pre*		*prey*	
	ie		*i*		*li*		*lie*	
	oa		*o*		*ror*		*roar*	
	oe		*o*		*do*		*doe*	
	ou		*u*		*fund*		*found*	S
	ua		*a*		*gard*		*guard*	
	ue		*u*		*du*		*due*	
	ui		*i*		*gilt*		*guilt*	
These are Tripthongs	*eau*		*u*		*Buty*		*Beauty*	A
	iew		*u*		*adu*		*adiew*	A
	uai		*a*		*qal*		*quail*	
	uee		*e*		*qen*		*Queen*	
	uea		*e*		*qeſie*		*queaſie*	
	aw		*a*		*la*		*law*	
	ew		*u*		*nu*		*new*	A
	ow		*o*		*ſlo*		*ſlow*	A
	eou		*u*		*rightus*		*righteous*	

6. If neither of the Vowels can be ſpared, as in the word *Oil*, *boil*, &c. obſerve in the beginning of a word to write the proper Character of the firſt Vowel, and put the Conſonant in the next Vowels place.

In

In the middle of a word write your laſt Vowel in the firſt Vowels place.

In the end of a word do the ſame. See the Examples at Fig. 6.

Of Semi-vowels and Mutes.

When any of the Letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *x*, *z*, (which by the Latins are called Semi-vowels) come after a Vowel (in the beginning of a word) before another Conſonant, the ſaid Vowel may be left out; for none of thoſe Letters can be pronounced without ſounding a Vowel before them, as *l* is pronounced as if it were writ *el*; which of the Vowels muſt be pronounced, the ſenſe will teach.

The ſame Rule holds as to theſe Mutes *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *t*, except when any of them are joyned with *l* or *r*. Obſerve the Examples in the following Table, and write them over ſo often in the Short-hand Letters till you can readily write them, or any other Examples of this nature.

for	*Amnon*	*mnon.*
	already	lredy.
	unready	nredy.
	argue	rgu.
	expect	xpect.
	Ezra	*zra.*

for	obtain	btain.
	adjuſt	djuſt.
	off-going	fgoing.
	Ignominy	gnominy.
	up-going	pgoing.
	out-laſt	tlaſt.

When

When two Conſonants of the ſame ſort come together either in the middle or end of a word, one of them may be left out and yet the Pronunciation not wronged, as will appear by theſe Examples in the Table.

attain	atain.
attribute	atribut.
aggravate	agravat.
carefull	carful.
fearfull	ferful.
ſinfull	ſinful.
Sinfulneſs	Sinfulnes.
err	er.
Firr	Fir.

It many times happens that two Conſonants of different ſorts comes together, and yet one of them may be ſpared without marring the ſenſe of the Word, concerning which take the following Rules.

b	may be left out in the end of a word after *m*, and when it comes between a Vowel and *t*,	lamb	lam	
		dumb	dum	
		debt	det	
		doubt	dut	
c	may be ſpared before *k* or *q*, and after *s*, and after *x*,	acknowledg	aknoledg	
		acquaint	aqant	
		Diſciple	Diſiple	
		exceſs	xes	
d	may be left out before *g*, as and ſometimes after *n*,	Judg	Jug	
		grudg	grug	
		Hand-maid	Han-maid	
		Friendſhip	Frienſhip	
f	when it is not pronounced before *t*,	ſoft	ſot	A
		after	ater	A

g	may be left out betwixt a Vowel and *n*, and when it comes between *n* and *th*.	rein	reign.	
		ſoverain	ſoveraign.	
		forein	foreign.	
		lenth	length.	
		ſtrenth	ſtrength.	S
gh	when it comes between a Vowel and *t*,	rit	right.	A
		mit	might.	A
		ſit	ſight.	
ugh	after a Vowel	thro	through.	
h	when it comes in the end of a word after a Vowel it may be left out in the word him, when the foregoing word ends with a Conſonant or with *e* after a Conſonant, or with *h*, and when it comes after *r*, and after *c*, as and after *x*,	*Sela*	*Selah.*	
		Noa	*Noah.*	
		let im	let him.	
		hurt im	hurt him.	
		ſmite im	ſmite him.	
		take im	take him.	
		catch im	catch him.	
		reach im	reach him.	
		Retorik	Rhetorick.	
		Rum	Rheum.	
		Scem	Scheme.	
		Scolar	Scholar.	
		xort	exhort.	
l	in the words will and ſhall, before not, and by Scotiſh Men, and thoſe of the North of *England* after *a*, ſo before *f*,	w'ont	will not.	
		ſha'nt	ſhall not.	
		ſma	ſmall.	S
		fa	fall.	
		ca	call.	
		haf	half.	
		caf	calf.	

n	when it comes after *m* in the ſame Syllable.	contem condem	contemn. condemn.	S
p	when it comes between *m* and *t*,	contemt xmt	contempt. exempt.	
t	before *ch* and after *p*,	ſtrech corrup	ſtretch. corrupt.	S
the	in the words *them*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, when the words going before end with *e* or a Conſonant.	tak m write take	take them. write theſe. take thoſe.	
w	may be left out before *r*, and ſometimes before *h*.	rit hol	write. whole.	A A

Of exchanging Letters.

Many times one Letter may be exchanged for another, and ſo one ſerve for two: obſerve the following Table.

write		for				
c		*ch*	*Baruc*	*Baruch.*	A
f		*ph*	*Filip*	*Philip.*	
		gh	*laf*	*laugh.*	A
			tuf	*tough.*	
k		*ct*	*ak*	*act.*	S
		ck	*attak*	*attack.*	
x		*cc*	*xes*	*acceſs.*	
		ks	*thanx*	*thanks.*	
		cts	*diſtrix*	*diſtrict.*	S
s		*ce*	*defens*	*defence.*	
q		*qu*	*qery*	*query.*	
ſh		*ſci*	*conſhens*	*Conſcience.*	
		tio	*conſhenſhus*	*conſcientious.*	
		+	*conſhonabl*	*conſcionable.*	

The Learners are desired to write over the Examples in these Tables until they can readily write them, leaving out the superfluous Letters, the benefit they will quickly find in exercising them in the Short-hand Letters.

The Reader is referred to Fig. 7. in the Copper Plate for Syllables to begin and end words, and Examples how to make use of the said Syllables.

The Learner is also desired to take notice that any Consonant being *dashed* through in the place of the respective Vowel, the said dash signifies *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*.

And that a very little *Line* over or under a word, if it be only so big as to distinguish it from a prick, signifies the words *over* and *under*.

And that a Short-hand *p* joined above any word signifies *upon*. See the Examples for each in fig. 7.

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8. How to write the small words, *a*, *the*, *this*, *these*, *those*, *that*.

For *a*, write a prick above the word towards the left-hand.

For *the*, a prick over it to the right.

For *this* and *these*, write two pricks in the Line asquint going upward from the left to the right-hand.

For *those*, write two pricks in the Line asquint going downward the same way.

For *that*, write a prick under the Line towards the right-hand. See the Examples of each in in fig. 8.

9. The

9. The words *my*, *thy*, *his*, *ours*, *your's*, *their's*, are called Poſſeſſive Pronouns, and muſt be writ thus.

For *my* or *mine* write a prick higher than the Line at an equal diſtance from the word that goes before it and that which follows.

For *thy* and *thine* write a prick in the middle betwixt the words.

For *his* write a prick againſt the lower Corner in the middle betwixt the words.

For *ours* double the pricks in the firſt place.

For *yours* double them in the ſecond.

For *their's* double them in the third.

See at fig. 9. for the Examples.

If the word *ſelf* come after any of theſe words (which frequently happens) write a very ſmall Short-hand *s* under the ſaid word.

If the word *own* (which alſo frequently happens) come after, add one prick more under the ſaid word.

See the Examples at Figure 9.

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10. How to expreſs the words *of*, *to*, *with*, *from*, *for*, *by*.

For *of* write the following word a little higher than the Line off from the corner of the word that comes before it. See fig. 10.

For *to*, write the following word nearer to it in the ſame place, but remember to keep ſuch diſtance as that it may not be miſtaken as part of the former word.

For *with*, write the word that follows it near the middle of the word that went before it, keeping due diſtance to avoid miſtake.

For *from*, write the following word at a double diſtance from the word that went before it.

For *by*, write the following word near to the under corner of that which went before it, but ſo as you may keep a due diſtance from that word.

For *for*, write the following word in the ſame place at a greater diſtance.

See the Examples at fig. 10.

But in caſe the Learner think theſe Rules intricate or hard to obſerve, I refer him to figure 11. where there are other ways to expreſs the ſaid words as ſhort as any hath hitherto been publiſhed, and which muſt be uſed however when ſuch words begin a *Line*, and before the *Poſſeſſive Pronouns*, obſerve fig. 11.

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12. *How to write the Degrees of Compariſon.*

When the word *more*, which the Latins call the ſign of the Comparative Degree, comes to be writ, it may be ſignified by a little mark towards the left-hand. See fig. 12.

The word *then* comes very often after words of the Comparative Degree, which may be known either

ther by this word *more* which is the ſign of it, or by its laſt Syllable, which in the Engliſh Language always ends in *er*, and is either compared with others or it ſelf, as *wiſer than he was*, *wiſer than you*; I ſay in ſuch caſe the word *than* may be left out, for it cannot but be read by the ſenſe.

When the word *moſt*, which the Latins call the ſign of the Superlative Degree, is to be writ, it may be ſignified by the ſame mark as the Comparative Degree, only ſet toward the Right-hand. See Fig. 12.

The words *of the*, *in the*, *among them*, &c. do often come after the words of the Superlative Degree which are known, either by this ſign *moſt*, or by its laſt Syllable, which in the Engliſh Language is always in *eſt*, or *ſt*, and ſpeaks always of a Perſon or thing in the higheſt or loweſt Degree, as *the wiſeſt of the two*, *the richeſt in the Town*. In ſuch caſes the ſaid words *of the*, *in the*, &c. may be left out, and yet the ſenſe will eaſily diſcover which ſhould be read.

See the Examples one after another, fig. 12.

Of Verbs, Tenſes, and Moods.

A *Verb* is a word that ſignifies the Perſon or thing ſpoken of, either to be doing ſomething to others (and then it is called *Active*) or that ſomething is done to, or ſuffered by the ſaid Perſon or thing, and then it is called *Paſſive*.

13. The words, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, do often come before Verbs, and are called Perſons. See for their Characters, fig. 13.

There are three times of doing or ſuffering, *viz.* *the time paſt*, *the time preſent*, *the time to come.*

We expreſs the *time paſt* by the words *have*, *have been*, *had*, *had been*, *did* and *was*.

We expreſs the *time preſent* by the words *do* and *am.*

We expreſs *the time to come* by the words *will*, and *will be*, *ſhall*, and *ſhall be*.

Now according to the order of Nature, and not of Grammar, ſuppoſing that many may learn this Art, that never learned that, I have put the time paſt firſt, the preſent in the middle, and the time to come laſt.

14. Therefore when the word *have* comes either after any of the words *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, or any other word, it is not to be writ, but the word that comes after it is to have the firſt Letter of it writ higher than the corner of the word before it, which being the firſt place is the place of *have*, which is the ſign of the firſt time. See fig. 14.

Inſtead of the words *have been*, write after the ſame manner, but becauſe that is a *Paſſive Signification*, it muſt be diſtinguiſhed by putting a little ſtroke on the back of the firſt Letter of the word that comes after *have been*. See the Example, fig. 14.

For *had* and *had been*, write in the ſame manner, only let the word which comes after *had* be writ at twice ſo much diſtance from the word that goes before it, as the word was that came after *have*, and let the word that comes after *had been*, have a

ſtroke

ſtroke put on its back according to the former Rule. See the next Example, fig. 14.

When the word *did* comes after any of the *Perſons*, or *another word*, it is not to be writ, but ſignified by its place alſo, which is juſt againſt, or even with the upper corner of the word that goes before it, and therefore the word that comes after it muſt be writ in that place at ſuch diſtance as it may not be confounded with the word that goes before it.

See the next Example, fig. 14.

For the word *was* it muſt be expreſſed the ſame way, but with this difference, that being of a Paſſive or Suffering Signification, a little ſtroke muſt be added to the back of the word that follows it, as formerly. See further fig. 14.

The *time preſent* being between that which is *paſt*, and that which is *to come*, you muſt put ſuch word as comes after *do* or *am* juſt againſt the middle of ſuch word as went before them, only putting a *ſtroke* upon the back of ſuch word as comes after *am*, becauſe it is *Paſſive*. See fig. 14.

The *time to come* being the *laſt*, you muſt put the *word* that comes after *will* or *ſhall* againſt the lower corner of the *word* that went before them, allowing double the diſtance from that word for *ſhall* that you do for *will*: and for *will be* and *ſhall be*, adding a ſtroke upon the back of the word that follows them becauſe of the Paſſive Signification. See fig. 14. *adhuc*.

Some perhaps may object that the places of the Tenſes, and the places of the words *of*, *to*, &c. are confounded, but there can be no hazard of miſtake in that, if it be conſidered that a Verb never comes after any of theſe words except *to*, concerning which

which you have a Rule in its place, and at firſt daſh it will be ſeen that the word ſo placed as is directed here, is a Verb.

Note that *haſt* and *hath* muſt be expreſſed the ſame way as *have*, *hadſt* the ſame way as *had*, *didſt* the ſame way as *did*; *waſt* and *were* the ſame way as *was*, *doſt* and *doth* the ſame way as *do*; and *ſhalt* and *wilt* the ſame way as *ſhall* and *will*. See the laſt Examples, fig. 14.

The Perſons or Words which go before them will eaſily ſhew which ſhould be read.

15. There are ſeveral *ways* of expreſſing our ſelves in doing or ſuffering, which the Latins call *Moods*, ſome of which fall under our Conſideration in this Art. And firſt,

The Imperative or *commanding way*, or Mood, wherein we expreſs our ſelves (when we command) by the words *do*, *let*, or *be*, as *do you go*, *let us come*, *be you obedient*.

The Perſons or Words to which theſe words of command are uſually affixed or joyned, are *me*, *thou*, *him*, *us*, *you or ye*, and *them*: concerning which obſerve the following Rules, *viz.*

To the firſt Letter of every ſuch Perſon joyn over it in a commanding manner a ſtraight ſtroke or ſhort-hand *l*, and to diſtinguiſh *be*, becauſe it hath a Paſſive Signification, put a ſmall daſh on the back of the ſaid ſtroke, obſerve the Examples fig. 15. where you muſt alſo take notice that for the word *us* there is a Short-hand *s*.

16. Secondly, there is the *Optative* or *wiſhing Mood*, wherein we expreſs our ſelves by the word *wiſh*,

wiſh, which is to be ſignified by a ſtroke put under the Perſon in a humble manner, but when the word *wiſh* comes after any other word it is to be expreſſed by putting a Short-hand *w* under the ſaid word. See fig. 16.

17. Thirdly, there is the *Potential Mood* or *way*, whereby we expreſs *what may or ought to be done*, which we do by the words *may*, *can*, *would*, *ſhould*, *might*, *ought*, *may*, or *can hereafter*; concerning which obſerve that except *have*, *had*, or *hereafter* come after any of them, they do all belong to the preſent time, and therefore in that caſe the word that comes after any of them muſt be ſet juſt againſt the middle of the word before it.

The way to expreſs them is thus.

If any of the ſaid words *may*, *can*, &c. come after a Perſon, then the firſt Letter of ſuch word muſt be joyned to the Perſon which is enough to expreſs any of them, but becauſe ſeveral of them, as *may* and *might*, *can* and *could*, begin with the ſame Letter, you muſt diſtinguiſh them thus; write the firſt Letter of *might* and *could* cloſe to the upper corner of the Perſon, and joyn the firſt Letter of *may* and *can* to the lower corner of the Perſon, ſee the Example in fig. 17. where you muſt alſo take notice that to expreſs the Paſſive Signification of *be* and *been*, &c. there is a little daſh put upon the back of the firſt Letter of the word.

If the words *may* or *can*, &c. come after any other word, then the Perſons, *I*, *thou*, &c. you muſt put the firſt Letter of ſuch of them as it happens to be, above the Verb, but you muſt diſtinguiſh *may* from *might*, and *can* from *could* as formerly, and obſerve

obſerve to add the *little daſh* for the *Paſſive Signification.* See and obſerve carefully the Example in fig. 17.

Sometimes the *Optative* and *Potential* come together, obſerve the laſt Example, fig. 17.

18. Fourthly, there is the *Subjunctive Mood*, which ſome alſo call *Conjunctive*, becauſe it doth not compleat a Sentence except another Verb be ſubjoyned or conjoyned, the ſigns by which we expreſs it are the words *when*, *if*, *ſeeing*, as *when you come*; you ſee that ſomething more is to be expreſſed or underſtood, to make the Sentence compleat, as *when you come you ſhall hear.*

The manner of expreſſing theſe words is thus, you muſt when they come after any Perſon, or other word ſubjoin, (that is to ſay joyn to the lower part of it) a Short-hand *wh* for *when*, *f* for *if*, *ſ* for *ſeeing*. See fig. 18.

Sometimes the ſigns of the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, come together, as in this Example, *I wiſh when you come you would ſtay.* Concerning which ſee the laſt Examples of Figure 18.

19. How to expreſs *to* and *to be*, which Latins call marks of the *Infinitive Mood*, I refer you to Figure 19. where you have Examples how to uſe them. As alſo to expreſs the *muſt* which is called a Gerund, by putting a Short-hand *m* under the Perſon or laſt Letter of the Word before it.

Of

Of Interrogatory Sentences.

20. For the words commonly made uſe of in aſking Queſtions and their Characters, I refer you to number 20. in the Copper Plate, but take theſe following Rules for the uſe of them.

1. If they, or any of them come before any of the Perſons, *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c. you muſt put the ſaid Perſon in the place of the *ſign of the time* that goes before it, as in this Example, *What have I?* you muſt firſt write the Character for *what* and put *I* in the place of *have*, which according to former Rules is higher than the upper corner of the word going before it, at ſuch diſtance as it may not be taken for part of that word, and ſo of all others of this ſort. See fig. 20.

If the *Verb* come after the Perſon, as in this Example, *what ſhall I do*, write as before, only put the Verb againſt the middle of the Perſon which is the preſent time, and ſo of all others, obſerving the former Directions for diſtinguiſhing one Mood or way from another, and the words that are Paſſive from the Active. See fig. 20.

But it muſt be obſerved that the ſigns of the Optative or wiſhing Mood muſt be joyned to the lower part of the word of Queſtion, as in this Example, *what wiſheth he for*, the ſign of the Optative Mood muſt be joyned to the lower end of the word *what*. See fig. 20.

The ſigns of the Potential Mood *may*, *can*, *ſhould*, &c. muſt be joyned to the head of the Perſon, after any ſuch *word* of *Queſtion*, but becauſe of *may* and *might*, and *can* and *coulds* beginning

ning with one Letter, joyn *might* and *could* to the upper corner of the *Perſon* on the left ſide, and *may* and *can* towards the lower corner on the ſame ſide. See fig. 20.

The ſigns of the Subjunctive Mood *when*, *if*, and *ſeeing*, being always to be read before the Perſon, there is no difficulty in them. See Figure 20. *adhuc.*

21. When a Queſtion begins with any of theſe words *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *will*, *ſhall*, write the Perſon that follows after any of thoſe words, and put a prick cloſe to the back of the *Perſon* to ſhew that it is a Queſtion, and put the following *Verb* in its proper *time*. See fig. 21.

But if the word *wiſh* come after the *Perſon*, joyn the *mark* of the *Optative* to it, and put the Verb in its proper time. See fig. 21.

If the words *may*, *can*, *ſhould*, *would*, &c. come before the Perſon, they muſt be joyned to the upper part of it as formerly, remembring alſo to diſtinguiſh between *may* and *might*, *can* and *could*, and betwixt words of a *Paſſive* Signification and others, according to former Rules. See further, fig. 21.

Obſerve if the ſaid words in asking a Queſtion ſhould come before any other word but the Perſon, the firſt Letter of each of them muſt be writ above the word they come before, but remember to write *may* and *can* below the word. See further fig. 21.

Note that tho at firſt one would think this laſt Rule is confounded with that in Number 17 *Page*, yet there is no hazard of miſtaking one for the other; for the ſigns of the Potential Mood in that Rule are always to be put above or below a Verb, but here never.

Of

Of Negative Sentences.

22. When the words *not*, *never*, *neither*, come either before a *Verb* or any *other word*, they may be expreſt thus, *not* by a Short-hand *n* put upon the back of the firſt Letter of the word that follows it, *never* by the ſame daſh'd through, *neither* by a Short-hand *th* joyned to the head of the *n*. See the Examples fig. 22.

Of contracting little Words when they come together.

23. Many times little words coming together may be joyned ſo as to be much ſhortned, eſpecially if all of them end and begin with Vowels, or if the former end with the Vowel, and the latter begin with *h*, as *com on* for *come on*, *t'us* for *to us*, *t'im* for *to him*; and often when the firſt word ends with a Conſonant, and the latter begins with a Vowel, as *think ont* for *think on it*.

The Rules for ſuch Abbreviations are theſe.

When two or more words come together, one whereof ends with a *Vowel*, and the other begins with a *Vowel* or *h*, the laſt Vowel in the firſt word may be *left out*, and the firſt *Conſonant* of the next may be put in the place of the Vowel that goes before it, as *tak n* for *take on*, where (*e*) is left out in *take*, and *n* put in the place of *o* againſt *k*; and ſo words beginning with *h* after one that either ends with a Conſonant, or Vowel, *h* may be left out,

and

and the *Conſonant* which comes next after it may be put in the place of the *Vowel* that went before it, as *tak n m* for *take on him*, where *m* is put in the place of *i* againſt *n* and *h* left out.

When one Word ends with a *Conſonant*, and another begins with a *Vowel*, write the Conſonant which comes after the ſaid *Vowel*, in the place of it, againſt the Conſonant before it, as *break open* write the *p* in the place of *o* againſt the *k*. See the Examples, of fig. 23.

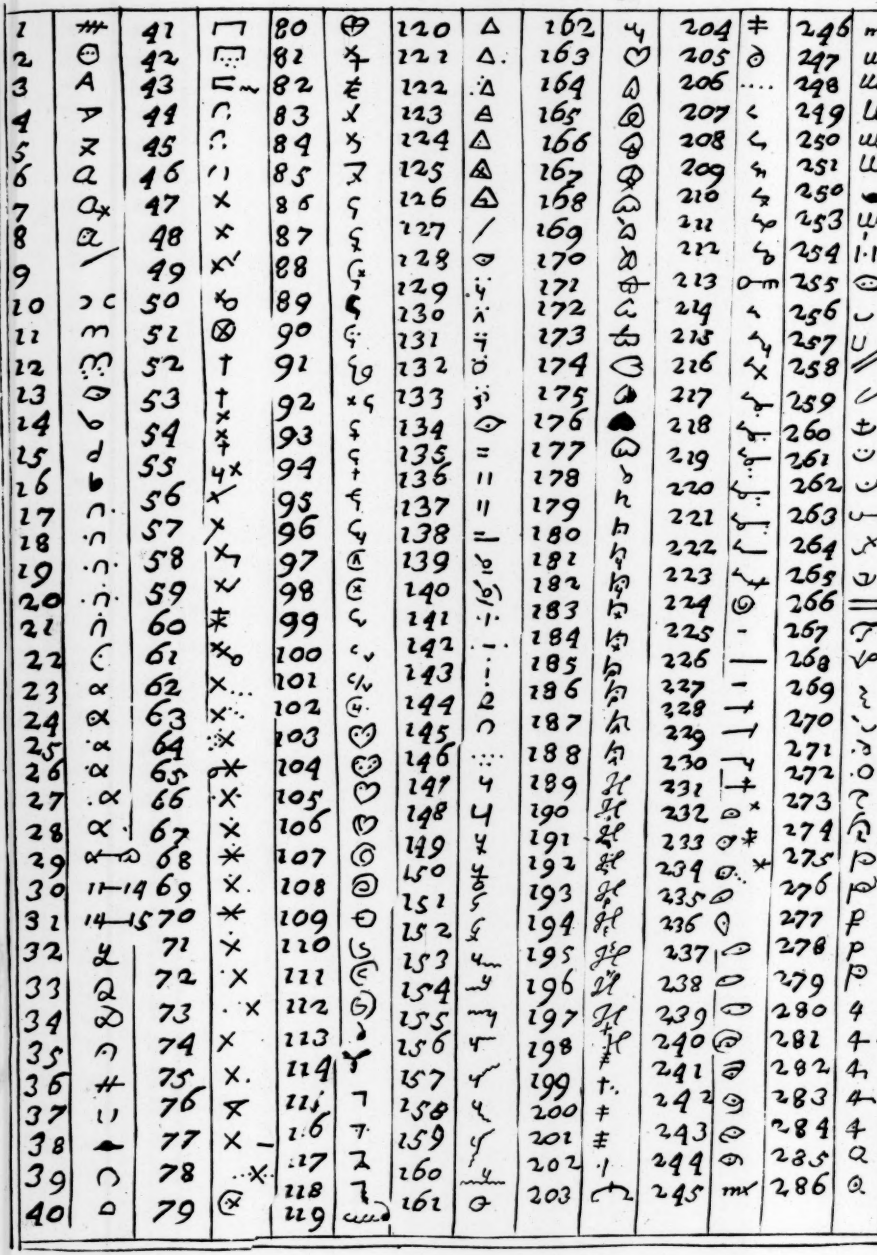
Of Contrarieties.

When Words or Sentences which are juſt contrary one to another come together, the contrary part may be ſignified by a backward *c* thus, *good &*) for *good and bad*, *Heaven &*) for *Heaven and Hell*; *whoſoever believeth in Chriſt Jeſus ſhall be ſaved, but*) for *whoſoever believeth not in Chriſt Jeſus ſhall be condemned.*

Of leaving out Syllables.

There are Syllables which are common for ending many words, as *ed*, *eſt*, *eth*, &c. which for ſwiftneſs ſake may be left out, and yet the Senſe not be marred to any underſtanding Perſon; for if the *root* of the word be writ, the Senſe will eaſily direct to the laſt Syllable, as if one ſhould write *thou underſta me*, ſenſe will teach that it muſt be read *thou underſtandeſt me*, ſo *thou lov me* for *loveſt*, *teach* for *teacheſt*; and ſo of any other word.

Many



To fill up y vacancy in y Plate I have subjoyned some further Analogical contraction by which y Ingenious practitioner may be directed to compose more if they think meet
God was or hath been willing
God is willing
God will be willing
God was not willing
God is not willing
God will not be willing
Christ is willing
Christ hath been willing
Christ will be willing
Christ was not willing
Christ is not willing
Christ will not be willing
Man hath been willing or inclined
Man is willing
Man will be willing
Man was not willing
Man is not willing
Man will not
The Devill goes about like a roaring lyon seeking whom he may devour
Lords Prayer
Creed
Comands
R Simson Sculp:

15
let me come
do you hear
let us hear
let them be heard
16
I wish
thou wishest
men wish
17
I may hear
I might come
thou canst hear
they could do
ye ought to be heard
I should have come
none can do
some could do
men ought to pray
I wish I may
they wish
they could
18
when I
if they
seeing ye
when thou hast been told
when friends meet
if men speak
I wish when you come
you would stay
19
to to be
to have been
me to be
thee to be
him to be
us to be
you to be
them to be
me to have been &c.
you must do
they must
we must speak
20
what
wherefore
why
when
which
whence
who
whom
wherein
whereof
whereby
what have I
what do I
what will I
what have they done
what hath been said
what wisheth he for
what wish ye
what can they say
why may we
what might they do
what could we say
what if I
what if ye
wherefore
seeing you
21
have I seen him
did I say so
shall I be beat
do I wish
shall I wish so
might I speak
should I come
would they see
could they come
can they be heard
could we be seen
can none help
could none hear
should men be ungodly
22
I will not come
they will not see
men will never be wise
some can never see nor hear
they will neither go nor stay
23
as it were
as it is said
as if
come on
to him
to us
think on it
take on
take on him
break open
break out
for Gods sake
for Christs sake
but it is
that it is

Many times half a long word may be left out, and yet be eaſily read, as *Comis* for *Commiſſion*, *Command* for *Commandment*, and thus, *the unright Perſ. ſhant inher the Kingd. of Heav.* will eaſily be read, *the unrighteous Perſon ſhall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.*

Theſe laſt Rules being well conſidered, will be found more uſeful and practicable than *Tables* of *Marks* for words, as is hinted more at large in the Preface.

Of Repetitions.

In caſe of Repetitions, conſider if the Senſe may not be compleat, tho the word repeated be but once ſet down, as inſtead of *whatſoever things are true, whatſoever things are honeſt, whatſoever things are juſt*, &c. write *whatſoever things are true, honeſt, juſt*, &c.

Or if the Repetitions follow one another immediately you may write down the number under the words to be repeated, as for *The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord*, write,

The Temple of the Lord.

3.

I ſhall now give you the Names of the Scripture Books contracted, as they uſe to be quoted in Authors, which you may practiſe in your Short-hand Letters according to your Rules until you can do them perfectly.

Gen.	*Neh.*	*Hoſ.*
Ex.	*Eſt.*	*Jol.*
Lev.	*Job.*	*Am.*
Num.	*Pſ.*	*Ob.*
Deut.	*Prov.*	*Jon.*
Joſ.	*Ec.*	*Mich.*
Judg.	*Cant.*	*Nah.*
Ruth.	*Iſ.*	*Hab.*
Sam.	*Jer.*	*Zef.*
K.	*Lam.*	*Zec.*
Cr.	*Ez.*	*Hag.*
Zr.	*Dan.*	*Mal.*

Note that any number of Pſalms above 66 may be expreſſed by the Figures only without mentioning the Pſalm, it being known that there is no other Book hath above that number of Chapters.

For *Chapter* write *Cap.*
For *Verſe* write *ver.*

Mat.	*Gal.*	*Ph.*
Luk.	*Ef.*	*Heb.*
Mar.	*Fil.*	*Ja.*
Jo.	*Col.*	*Pet.*
Ac.	*Theſ.*	*Jud.*
Rom.	*Tim.*	*Rev.*
Cor.	*Tit.*	

Note that I have writ *f* for *ph*, becauſe it is ſooner writ, and *cr* for *chr*, becauſe *h* is not ſounded after *c*.

Here

Here follows a Table of Analogical Marks which will quickly be learned, moſt of the words therein being ſignified naturally by the Marks, for which I refer you to the Copper Plate at the end of the Book, where you will find them numbred as the words are here: ſo that if you look for the ſame number there that you find againſt any of the Words or Sentences here, the Mark againſt which the ſaid number is placed ſignifies the ſame.

I did not think it material to bring them into exact order of Alphabet, which I hope the Learner will excuſe, for they will be attained at twice or thrice writing over.

	A.		B.		or back-ſliden.
1	Altogether.	10	Back to back.	15	backward.
2	all that is in the World.	11	*Babylon.*	16	black.
3	Angel.	12	come out of *Babylon* my People.	17	before.
4	Angels that fell, or fallen Angels	13	thou Hypocrite, thou canſt not ſee the Beam that is in thine own Eye.	18	behind.
				19	before and behind.
5	Antichriſt.			20	above and below.
6	Apoſtle.			21	belong.
7	Apoſtles of Chriſt.			22	beginning of the World.
8	falſe Apoſtles.			23	beginning.
9	to aſcend.	14	to backſlide,	24	in the beginning.

ginning.
25 near the beginning.
26 at the beginning.
27 after the beginning.
28 from the beginning.
29 from the beginning to the end.
30 from the 11*th* to the 14*th*.
31 the 14 and 15 compared.
32 good beginning.
33 bad beginning.
34 about the beginning.
35 between.
36 both together.
37 bottomleſs Pit.
38 blind.
39 before the Foundation of the World.
40 beneath.
41 broad Gate, or Way.
42 broad is the Gate that leads to Deſtruction, and many there be that enter thereat.
43 broken Ciſtern that will hold no Water.
44 broken.
45 broken in pieces.
46 broken in two.

C.

47 Chriſt.
48 Chriſtian.
49 Chriſtianity.
50 Chriſt coming into the World.
51 Chriſt came into the World to ſave Sinners.
52 Croſs.
53 Chriſt's Humiliation.
54 Chriſt's Exaltation.
55 Chriſt ſitteth at the right-hand of God.
56 Chriſt's Aſcenſion.
57 Chriſt's Burial.
58 Chriſt's Death.
59 Chriſt's Reſurrection.
60 Chriſt crucified.
61 Chriſt will come to judg the World.
62 Chriſt's Blood.
63 Chriſt ſweat drops of Blood.
64 the Blood and Water that came out

	out of Chriſt's ſide.
65	the Sufferings of Chriſt.
66	Children of Chriſt.
67	in Chriſt.
68	in and through Chriſt.
69	in and by Chriſt.
70	through Chriſt.
71	out of Chriſt.
72	near Chriſt.
73	far from Chriſt.
74	from Chriſt.
75	by Chriſt.
76	rely on Chriſt.
77	forſake Chriſt.
78	many are called, but few are choſen.
79	in Covenant with Chriſt.
80	Chriſt received into the Heart.
81	Croſs of Chriſt.
82	he that will be my Diſciple, muſt take up his Croſs and follow me.
83	Jeſus Chriſt.
84	Chriſt Jeſus.
85	our Lord Jeſus Chr.
86	Church.
87	Church of Chriſt.
88	Reformed Church.
89	Church of *Rome.*
90	Church of *England.*
91	Church of the Jews.
92	corrupt Church.
93	Church militant.
94	Church triumphant.
95	ſuffering Church.
96	Church of God.
97	Covenant of Works.
98	Covenant of Grace.
99	Covenant.
100	broken Covenant.
101	Covenant-breakers.
102	in Covenant with God.
103	Conſcience.
104	Conſcience awakened.
105	bad Conſcience.
106	ſear'd Conſcience.
107	Circumciſion.
108	uncircumciſion.
109	coming into the World.

110 compaſſed.
111 compaſſed about.
112 compaſſed round.

D.

113 Darkneſs.
114 blackneſs of darkneſs.
115 Devil.
116 the Children of the Devil.
117 the Devil can turn himſelf into an Angel of Light.
118 the Devils believe and tremble.
119 Chains of darkneſs.
120 Doctrine.
121 point of Doctrine.
122 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, Doctrine.
123 falſe Doctrine.
124 corrupt Doctrine.
125 Doctrine of Devils.
126 downward

E.

127 Eye.
128 Eyes of God.
129 Eyes of the Lord.
130 Eyes of Angels.
131 Eyes of Devils.
132 Eyes of the World.
133 Eyes of the People.
134 proud look.
135 even.
136 equal.
137 unequal.
138 uneven.

F.

139 Fall headlong upon.
140 fall headlong into the bottomleſs Pit.
141 from the one ſide to the other.
142 from one end to the other.
143 from top to bottom.
144 Foundation of the World.
145 before the Foundation of the World.
146 Fragments

G.

147 God.

Great

148 great God.
149 God in Chriſt.
150 God in Chriſt reconciling the World.
151 Goſpel.
152 Goſpel of Chriſt.
153 go forward.
154 go backward.
155 go to the left-hand.
156 go to the right-hand.
157 go upward.
158 go downward.
159 go up and down.
160 go forward and backward.
161 go out of the World.
162 gathered together.

H.

163 Heart.
164 upright Heart.
165 covetous Heart.
166 Heart ſet on the World.
167 Heart ſet on Chriſt.
168 double Heart.
169 hard heart.
170 ſoft Heart.
171 contrite Heart.
172 broken Heart.
173 contrite and broken heart.
174 falſe heart.
175 unclean Heart.
176 rotten Heart.
177 Hypocrite in Heart.
178 headlong.
179 heavenly.
180 in Heaven.
181 God in Heaven.
182 with God in Heaven.
183 Chriſt in Heaven.
184 with Chriſt in Heaven.
185 Saints in Heaven.
186 with Saints in Heaven.
187 Angels in Heaven.
188 with Angels in Heaven.
189 Hell.
190 in Hell.
191 Devils in Hell.
192 with Devils in Hell.
193 Souls in Hell.

194 wicked in Hell.
195 the wicked ſhall be turned into Hell, and all the Nations that forget God.
196 Flames of Hell.
197 Torments of Hell.
198 Purgatory.

I.

199 Idolaters.
200 idolatrous.
201 Idolatry.
202 In the middle.
203 Jeſus Chriſt the ſecond Perſon of the Trinity.
204 inſeparable
205 inward or inſide.
206 innumerable.

K.

207 King.
208 Kingdom.
209 Kingdom of Heaven.
210 Kingdom of Chriſt.
211 Kingdom of Satan.
212 Kingdom of the Earth.
213 Key that openeth and none can ſhut.
214 Knowledg
215 Knowledg
216 of God.
Knowledg
217 of Chriſt.
knowledg
218 of my ſelf.
knowledg of thy ſelf.
219 knowledg of our ſelves.
220 knowledg of your ſelves.
221 knowledg of themſelves.
222 knowledg of the
223 Lord.
knowledg of the Lord J. Chriſt.

L.

224 Labyrinth.
225 little.
226 long.
227 Lord.
228 longer.
229 longeſt.
230 Lord God.
231 Lord Jeſus Chriſt crucified.
232 look unto Chriſt.
233 look unto Chriſt on the Croſs or Chriſt crucified.

they

234 they ſhall look unto him whom they have pierced, and mourn.
235 look up.
236 look down
237 look forward.
238 look backward.
239 look before and behind.
240 look round about.
241 look above
242 look below.
243 look on this ſide.
244 look on that ſide.

M.

245 Magiſtrate.
246 Miniſter.
247 miſtake.
248 great miſtake.
249 foul miſtake.
250 greatly miſtaken.
251 fouly miſtaken.
252 Myſtery.
253 miſunderſtood.
254 to mediate.
255 thou Hypocrite, thou canſt ſee the Mote that is in thy Neighbours Eye, &c.
256 Man Men.
257 upright Man.
258 upright way.
259 fallen Man
260 righteous Man.
261 ſinful Man.
262 in Man.
263 between Man and Man.
264 bloody Men.
265 damned or reprobate Man.

N.

266 Narrow way.
267 New Teſtament.
268 nevertheleſs.
269 notwithſtanding.
270 numerous.

O.

271 Outſide.
272 outward.
273 Old Teſtament.
274 Our Father which art in Heaven.
275 Providence Pru-

276 Prudence.
277 Papiſt, Popiſh.
278 Proteſtant.
279 Priſon.

Q.

280 Quarter.
281 quarterly, or 4*thly*.
282 quartered.
283 quartering
284 in the 4*th* place.
285 Queſtion.
286 in queſtion.
287 without queſtion.
288 under queſtion.
289 queſtioned.
290 queſtionleſs.
291 hard queſtion.
292 plain queſtion.
293 queſtioned about.
294 intricate queſtion.

R.

295 Round.
296 round about.
297 run headlong.
298 run backward.
299 run headlong into the bottomleſs Pit.

S.

300 Sharpſighted.
301 Sword.
302 Sword of God.
303 flaming Sword.
304 Serpent.
305 crooked Serpent.
306 break the Serpent's Head.
307 old Serpent.
308 ſcattered.
309 Sacrament.
310 holy Scripture.
311 through Scripture.
312 by the Scripture.
313 Shipwrack
314 having made Shipwrack of Faith and a good Conſcience.
315 ſtraight gate.
316 ſtrive to enter in at the ſtraight gate.

T.

317 Trinity.
318 Trinity in Unity, or one God and

and three Perſons.
319 Myſtery of the Trinity.
320 firſt Perſon of the Trinity.
321 ſecond Perſon of the Trinity.
2 third Perſon of the Trinity.
324 Tempter Temptation.
325 in Temptation.
326 fall into Temptation.
327 many Temptations.
328 from Tentation.
329 in the way of Tentation.
330 out of the way of Tentation.
331 great Tentation.
332 through the ſtrength of Tentation.
333 fall by Tentation.
334 fall before Tentation.
335 under Tentation.
336 tremble.
337 double-tongued.
338 Lord's Table.
339 come to the Lord's Table.
340 at the Lord's Table.
341 go from the Lord's Table.
342 worthy receivers of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.
343 unworthy receivers of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.
344 Profaners of the Lord's Table.

W.

345 Wilderneſs.
346 World.
347 beginning of the World.
348 end of the World.
349 old World.
350 this World
351 the World that is to come.

in

352 in the World.
353 in this World.
354 in the World to come.
355 both in this World, and in the World to come.
356 neither in this World, nor in the World to come.
357 World without end.
358 greateſt part the
359 World.
leaſt part of the World.
360 Corruption of the World.
361 corrupt World.
362 The Devil, the World, and the Fleſh.
363 the World ſhall be burnt with Fire.
364 without God in the World.
365 round about the World.
366 up and down the World.
367 through the World.
368 from one end of the World to the other.
369 Worſhippers of God.
370 Word of God.
371 Works of God.
372 Works of Creation.
373 Works of Providence.
374 Vengeance
375 to bring down Vengeance on their own head.

Y.

376 You.
377 every one of you. all of you.
378 in you.
379 at you.
380 near you.
381 on both ſides of you.

above

382	above and below you.	384	higher than you.	386	behind and before you.
383	even with you.	385	lower than you.	387	through you.

There are another ſort of Tables called *Claſſical*, on account of which ſome value their Invention very high; they are compoſed after this manner, by making any Letter or Character you pleaſe have eight or more different Significations, by putting a *prick* or any any other mark you will at top and bottom, and three on every ſide, as in this Example.

b ballance.
b belied.
b billows.
b bolſter.
b bulwark.
b blameleſs.
b blindfold.
b blotted.

and ſo of all the Letters of the whole Alphabets which are extant, and as many more as you can invent. But for my own part, I do not much approve of this Method, it being very burdenſome to the Memory, and when learned, difficult to retain. The beſt compoſed Tables that ever I ſaw, containing

ing a great many words which very rarely occur; and indeed, I think it impoſſible to compoſe ſuch as ſhall be of conſtant uſe (except one accuſtom themſelves to write only after one Man, and then it is not worth the while to do it) for there is as much variety of expreſſing Conceptions (upon the ſame Subject) as there is of Faces. But if the Learner think well of that Method, he may by this Example compoſe Tables to himſelf which he will more eaſily remember, than thoſe of anothers Compoſition, for which the Authors have no reaſon to ſhew, but only becauſe they will have it ſo: And tho it (it is true) there is no Art either to be invented or learned without ſome burden to the Memory, yet there is a great difference betwixt beſtowing Pains in learning that which is a Rule in *all caſes of that ſort*; and that which ſerves only *one caſe*, and ſuch as perhaps ſeldom occurs, and ſuch are moſt of their Tables.

I had compoſed Tables of my own that had ſome more reference to the things ſignified than thoſe I now mentioned, and conſequently leſs difficult to learn; but upon the very ſame Reaſons I have here given, I omit them, only giving you a Specimen of them, that if they ſeem plauſible to you, you may exerciſe your own invention in framing them according to the following Exámples.

I made all the Capital Print Letters to ſignifie the Titles and Attributes of God the Father, which begun with the ſaid reſpective Letters, as A to ſignifie *Almighty*, *All-ſeeing*, *All-ſufficient*, and *All-wiſe* diſtin-

diſtinguiſhed one from another by a prick put at the upper corner on the left ſide for *Almighty*, at the lower corner for *All-ſeeing*, at the upper corner of the right ſide for *All-ſufficient*, and at the lower corner of it for *All-wiſe*, and ſo of all the Letters of the Alphabet; and then all the ſmall Print Letters to ſignifie the Attributes of Chriſt, and ſome of them thoſe of the Holy Ghoſt, and the other ſorts of Letters to ſignifie the good and bad Qualities of Men and Things in the ſame manner.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

EPiſt. Dedic. line *penult.* for *and ambitious*, read *and is ambitious.* Page 6. l. 11. f. *Pag.* r. *pag.* 29.